

11-25-1962

## Kabul Times (November 25, 1962, vol. 1, no. 217)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 25, 1962, vol. 1, no. 217)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 211.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/211>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).





## THE WEATHER

### YESTERDAY:

Maximum +9°C.  
Minimum -8°C.  
Sun sets today at 4-54 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-38 a.m.

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS  
Near Shahi Pul; Khan  
Masque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 217

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER

25, 1962 (QAWS 4, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

## CONGO FACES MAJOR POLITICAL CRISIS Censure Move Against Adoula Government

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Twenty-seven members of the Congolese Chamber of Deputies have tabled a motion of censure against Mr. Cyrille Adoula's Government, it was reliably learned yesterday.

## Chou's Report On Border Issue Adopted

TOKYO, Nov. 25, (AP).—The 70th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China "discussed and unanimously" approved on Friday Mr. Chou En-lai's report on the India-China border question, the New China News Agency reported.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said Mr. Chou made the report at the meeting presided over by Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

## Chinese Diplomat Meets Subandrio

### SINO-INDIAN BORDER ISSUE DISCUSSED

JAKARTA, Nov. 25, (AP).—China's Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Li Chu Sheng, called on the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, yesterday and discussed the Sino-Indian dispute.

Dr. Subandrio later told newsmen he expected further Chinese elaboration on the situation.

Dr. Subandrio, whose Government was a founder member of the Afro-Asian Bandung conference in 1955, indicated that he saw the current cease-fire as a first step towards a peaceful settlement.

"Now the time has arrived to look for a basis which would be acceptable to both sides to start immediate negotiations for a solution of the dispute."

Dr. Subandrio is also expected to meet the Indian Ambassador, Mr. A. B. Pant, to get the Indian version of the dispute.

## CUBAN PLANS FOR CULTURAL PACTS

KEY WEST, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Havana Radio said yesterday that Cuba plans to sign cultural agreements with nine countries next year.

A broadcast monitored here said the pact would be signed with India, Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Israel.

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (Tass).—The Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Mr. Victor Lomako was appointed Chairman of the newly-created State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

## Survey Of Iron Accord On Test Ban And Coal Deposits

### AFGHAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT

KABUL, Nov. 25.—An agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on surveying the iron and coal deposits which will be needed for iron smelting, gold, lapis lazuli and berol was signed yesterday.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries signed the agreement on behalf of Afghanistan and the Soviet Techno-Export signed it on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The project is part of the second five year development plan. On the basis of the agreement the Soviet Techno-Export will help Afghanistan in the surveying and locating the iron and coal deposits.

## Japanese Delegation Meets Sherzad

KABUL, Nov. 25.—The Japanese trade delegation met Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sherzad yesterday. Mr. Omar, the Director-General of Foreign Trade, was present during the meeting.

### Main Source of Crisis

Political observers saw the main source of the crisis.

(Contd. on page 4)

## KATANGA MAY PAY REVENUES TO CONGO Thant's Announcement

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, (AP).—The U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, said yesterday he had "unofficial and indirect" word that the big mining company in the Congo's Katanga province was going to start paying revenues to the Congolese Central Government.

The company, called Union Miniere, has been paying all royalties and export duties on its copper and cobalt production to Mr. Moise Tshombe's secessionist Katanga regime.

U Thant is pushing a plan to have Katanga share the funds 50-50 with Mr. Cyrille Adoula's Central Government which needs the money badly, and re-enter the Congo under a Federal constitution.

He made his statement in response to a correspondent's question. He also said he would meet the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, here, tomorrow. Mr. Spaak will arrive from Brussels today for U.N. talks on the next steps to be taken to get Katanga back into the Congo.

Diplomatic sources first reported yesterday U Thant expected Union Miniere to start paying part of the revenues to the Adoula Government. They said the U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. George C. McGhee, worked out that arrangement on visits recently to Brussels and London. Union Miniere is controlled mainly by Belgian and British interests.

**Reports Denied**  
In Brussels, however, a spokesman for Union Miniere denied reports that it had already worked out an agreement with Mr. McGhee. The spokesman said Union Miniere could enter into such an agreement only with the approval of both Mr. Tshombe's and Adoula's Governments.

Some U.N. diplomats said yesterday that the reported agreement was still in the talking stage and should become clear only after Mr. Spaak arrived. But U Thant's

## Disarmament Issues JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON AFGHAN M.P.s' VISIT TO MOSCOW

KABUL, Nov. 25.—A communique issued in Kabul and Moscow last night on the visit of the Afghan parliamentary delegation said that the Afghan and Soviet parliamentary delegations agreed that the Afghan MP's visit to the Soviet Union from November 5 to 22 and similarly a visit last fall by the Soviet parliamentarians to Afghanistan had proved to be effective in strengthening parliamentary relations between the two countries and had been fruitful in the further development of traditional friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The Afghan parliamentary delegation, headed by Dr. Abdul Zahir, the President of the National Assembly, visited Moscow, Leningrad, Sochi, Okrain and the Soviet Turkmenistan.

The communique said wherever the Afghan visitors went they were accorded sincere and warm welcome. They watched the October Revolution parade which was held in the Red Square on November 7. Mr. Brezhnev the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, welcomed the Afghan parliamentarians.

The communique added that the exchange of views between the Soviet and Afghan members of Parliament were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Issues concerning the present international situation were discussed.

### Big Step

Both sides agreed that in order to eliminate the threat of the large nuclear world war the settlement of the problem of general and complete disarmament ranked as a first step. A big step to reach that goal was the signing of a treaty banning nuclear tests. The Afghan parliamentarians welcomed the efforts of the Soviet Government in solving peacefully the tension in the Caribbean area. These efforts were for the prevention of a nuclear world war.

Concerning Afghan-Soviet relations the communique said that during these contacts it was mentioned that the relations between the two countries were based on equal rights and mutual respect for national sovereignty and were expanding successfully. It was a satisfactory example in the life of nations with different social systems based on peaceful co-existence.

The Afghan parliamentarians thanked the Soviet Union for its friendly help in the economic development of Afghanistan.

## Prohibitory Order In Karachi And Rawalpindi

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Radio Karachi said last evening that Section 144 had been imposed in Karachi and Rawalpindi for a period of two months with immediate effect. Under the section demonstrations, processions and assemblies of more than five people are prohibited.

Radio Karachi did not give the reason for the ban. A similar order was issued in the areas of Occupied Pakhtunistan more than a week ago.

A report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, states that the Government of Pakistan had arrested Mr. Mir Alam Khan Alamzai of Momand. He was arrested in Sahbkadar after being charged with taking part in freedom movements.

## U.N. Council May Meet This Week On Cuba

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, (AP).—The Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, said yesterday he expected the U.N. Security Council to meet late this week to deal with the Cuban crisis.

"I have a feeling we can have a Security Council meeting this week," he told reporters.

By that time, he explained, there should be Cuban-Soviet-U.S. agreement—"not on all points, but to such an extent that it might warrant a meeting of the Security Council."

He said there was no official reply yet from the United States to a 14-point agreement proposed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. U Thant, said he expected one soon and hoped it would come tomorrow.

## TITO TO VISIT U.S.S.R. NEXT MONTH Major Policy Talks With Khrushchev Likely

BELGRADE, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—President Tito of Yugoslavia is expected to go to the Soviet Union early next month for holiday which will probably include major policy talks with Mr. Khrushchev.

No details of the visit have been announced here, but Soviet and Yugoslav sources indicated that views are close or identical on most major issues.

The Yugoslavs, may seek economic moves. These might include some form of link with Comecon, the Eastern bloc's economic coordinating organization, which would help Belgrade to increase trade with East European countries.

VANDENBERG, AIR FORCE BASE, (California), Nov. 25, (Reuter).—The U.S. Air Force announced that a satellite using a Thor-Agena rocket booster combination was launched here yesterday. It gave no other details.



## KABUL TIMES

Published by  
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Kushkaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil

Address:  
Joy Sheer 3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan.  
Telegraphic Address:  
"Times, Kabul".  
Telephone:—

21494 (Extn. 03,  
22851 [4, 5 and 6,  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250  
Half Yearly ... Afs. 150  
Quarterly ... Afs. 80

FOREIGN  
Yearly ... \$ 15  
Half Yearly ... \$ 8  
Quarterly ... \$ 5

Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheque  
of local currency at the  
official dollar exchange rate.  
Printed at GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING HOUSE.

## KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 25, 1962

SINO-INDIAN BORDER  
CEASE-FIRE

The cease-fire, announced by the Government of the Chinese People's Republic along the Sino-Indian border last Tuesday and effective from midnight Wednesday, has been respected by both sides so far. The cease-fire by itself was a welcome move; for under such circumstances the chances of reaching a mutually accepted settlement are more than when fighting is in progress.

China and India are the two leading nations of Asia which devised the five principles of peaceful co-existence approved at the historic Bandung Conference of 1955. There is no doubt that the continuation of hostilities between these two great nations is not only dangerous for the peace and security of this area but also detrimental to world peace and order.

We hope that the cease-fire along the Sino-Indian border will lead to fruitful negotiations between the two sides. There is no doubt that both countries need resources for their economic development. A continued border fighting, even if it remains confined to those areas, will undoubtedly hamper the economic growth and development of the two countries. It is therefore imperative that, for the sake of peace and security of this region and that of the world and also for the welfare of the peoples of the two nations, the door should be open for constructive negotiations.

The people of Afghanistan have been greatly perturbed about the deterioration in the relations between these two Asian countries. We have had close ties and relations with them for thousands of years.

The people and Government of Afghanistan have always wished the people of India and China happiness and prosperity and only friendly and amicable relations between those two countries are important in giving such happiness and prosperity.

Further more we belong to the community of Asia. And we are sorry to see that two nations of this region, which should actually be among the important contributors in maintaining peace in this area, are engaged in hostilities pregnant

# Afghanistan's Views On Apartheid Policy

Mr. A. H. Tabibi, a member of the Afghan delegation, speaking in the special Political Committee, recently deplored the South African Government's refusal to heed the decisions of the United Nations, the persuasion of friendly countries and the pleas of its own people. In complete isolation, it held stubbornly to a policy which was not only dangerous to the peace of Africa but to the future of the white minority in South Africa itself. The indigenous peoples of all Africa were united on one basic issue; they were determined to wipe out completely from the continent the racial discrimination that had caused them centuries of hardship, misery and political and economic exploitation.

Afghanistan strongly condemned the policy of racial discrimination followed by the Government of South Africa, and it had always been one of those countries which, year after year, requested the inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of items relating to that question. He wished to place on record once again Afghanistan's deep anxiety at the continuation of the policy of Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa for it was contrary to the solemn provisions of the Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter.

His delegation deeply regretted that although many perennial problems had been solved by the General Assembly or were nearing a solution, the problem of race conflict in South Africa was far from solution and was growing increasingly explosive.

## Racial Discrimination

There was no doubt that racial discrimination existed in other countries as well, but the Governments concerned were at least condemning discrimination and working towards a solution. The courageous stand of the United States Government in Mississippi

only a prelude to still greater

## U.S.A. Studying Proposal To Lift Economic Blockade Of Cuba

The United States is said to be studying a Cuban-Soviet proposal that it agree to lift its economic blockade of Cuba reports AP. Eastern bloc sources said this was one point in a 14-point agreement proposed by Cuba and the Soviet Union to be signed by themselves and the United States in settlement of the Cuban crisis.

U.N. Diplomats from both East and West reported that the proposal was studied on Saturday at a meeting in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, by President Kennedy and the Executive Committee of the National Security Council.

But they expressed doubt that the United States would reply to it before early next week. One remarked: "Nothing is going to come of it, anyhow."

with dangers not only to this region but the world as a whole. Now that a cease-fire has become effective along their common borders, it is high time they should avoid the outbreak of any further hostile acts and start solving their problems in an atmosphere of understanding and good will. The cease-fire which has been announced should be taken as the first step in the settlement of the border issue.

had already been referred to by a number of speakers. The Government of South Africa was the only one in the world which was practising apartheid as a national policy. The discussion of the items under consideration followed the same course every year, and every year resolutions of the same pattern were adopted by the Assembly only to be ignored by the South African Government. Nevertheless, they were a reflection of world feeling. After discussing racial discrimination in South Africa for some 12 years, however, the Assembly had reached a stage at which sterner and stronger measures were required. The policy of persuasion had merely led the South African Government to intensify its policy. The United Nations could not tolerate indefinitely a state of affairs which was a flagrant violation of the principles laid down in Article 55 of the UN Charter.

The history of contemporary Africa and of other parts of the world showed that Government oppression could not indefinitely silence the voice of the people or extinguish the fire of freedom. The delegation of Afghanistan firmly believed that the policy being followed by the leaders of South Africa would in the long run be harmful to the white population. Their limited numbers and their situation in the heart of a continent so sensitive to the policy of racial discrimination which had caused such suffering in the past made them very vulnerable. The new African nations would not tolerate further humiliation and discrimination. The policy of apartheid had a corrosive influence on the prospects for the peace and well-being of the African continent as well as on the relations among the peoples of the Republic of South Africa. If that policy continued, the resulting tension might lead to more violence.

Sharpville Incident The Sharpeville incident might only a prelude to still greater

carried out from the United States. The third point is a modification of Dr. Castro's demand for the outright withdrawal of the United States from Guantanamo.

Peace In Caribbean The informants said the Cuban-Soviet proposal also states that the three nations agree that the United Nations work out an arrangement for international verification to maintain peace in the Caribbean.

The idea of verification to maintain peace in the Caribbean departed from the U.S. position stated by President Kennedy on Tuesday.

U.N. diplomats said the Cuban-Soviet document was submitted to the United States through the U.N. Acting Secretary-General U. Thant, on November 15. They said the United States was now considering whether the two Big Powers should go before the U.N. Security Council with some joint pronouncement or with separate declarations on Cuba.

Both the Powers want the Council to approve any arrangement they finally make for settling the crisis. The Council President, Mr. Mahmoud Riad of the United Arab Republic, has said he hopes to call a meeting on the subject next week.

The first point is taken bodily from Dr. Castro's five demands. The second appears to be a watered-down version of his demands for cessation of 'subversive activities,' 'piratical attacks' and violations of Cuban air space and territorial waters allegedly week.

Both the Powers want the Council to approve any arrangement they finally make for settling the crisis. The Council President, Mr. Mahmoud Riad of the United Arab Republic, has said he hopes to call a meeting on the subject next week.

The latest issue of the weekly Zhwandoon is out. It carries report about the distribution of annual prizes at the Afghanistan Bank. Another report, by a correspondent of the magazine is about the city of Kandahar. The report describes the streets in that ancient Afghan city, prices and the general feeling there.

Zhwandoon's editorial is about the final examinations in colder regions of the country. "Our interest and those who have sent their children to schools for mental development of pupils in the examinations is a natural thing. This interest is mainly because of the important role education plays in the improvement of a society."

The results of examinations, which were announced a week ago, were described as satisfactory. We are hopeful that the same, or perhaps better, results, will be obtained from examinations in high schools or colleges. Anis in its editorial yesterday under the heading of "demands from the Disarmament Conference" said in order to explain the meetings and conferences which had taken place on the issue of disarmament during the past 14 years, one had to write many voluminous books. But the latest conference on this subject was the 17-nations Geneva Conference on Disarmament which began last year. This conference, mainly due to the efforts of the non-aligned members did its best to find ways to solve the problem but no significant results had been achieved so far. It adjourned its session before the beginning of the 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly. That Assembly recently approved a resolution calling the Disarmament Committee to resume its sessions as soon as possible. The fact that the resolution was overwhelmingly approved by the General Assembly signifies the complete support of the peoples of the world for solving this most important issue of our time. Specially because of the recent events which almost brought the world to the brink of another world war, the urgency of solving the disarmament problem had become very urgent.

"We are sure that all nations share this view and we hope that in solving the issue all countries concerned will only think of world peace. It is also our hope that when the conference on disarmament resumes its sessions in Geneva all nations will refrain from hostile publicity which might in one or another way jeopardize the success of that conference. And instead the same kind of good will and understanding should prevail which was shown recently by the two Big Powers in halting the Cuban crisis. We want to restate that solving the issue of disarmament could only be possible in an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will. Now that both sides have clearly understood each others' position, there is a better chance of reaching agreement on the question of disarmament."

The daily Islah devoted its editorial to the final examinations. On its second page it carried the translation of an article from the Yugoslav magazine International Affairs on the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand.

In its weekly column on sports, Islah carried an article on the value of sports for women in their normal growth and beauty.

## THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The latest issue of the weekly Zhwandoon is out. It carries report about the distribution of annual prizes at the Afghanistan Bank. Another report, by a correspondent of the magazine is about the city of Kandahar. The report describes the streets in that ancient Afghan city, prices and the general feeling there.

Zhwandoon's editorial is about the final examinations in colder regions of the country. "Our interest and those who have sent their children to schools for mental development of pupils in the examinations is a natural thing. This interest is mainly because of the important role education plays in the improvement of a society."

The results of examinations, which were announced a week ago, were described as satisfactory. We are hopeful that the same, or perhaps better, results, will be obtained from examinations in high schools or colleges. Anis in its editorial yesterday under the heading of "demands from the Disarmament Conference" said in order to explain the meetings and conferences which had taken place on the issue of disarmament during the past 14 years, one had to write many voluminous books. But the latest conference on this subject was the 17-nations Geneva Conference on Disarmament which began last year. This conference, mainly due to the efforts of the non-aligned members did its best to find ways to solve the problem but no significant results had been achieved so far. It adjourned its session before the beginning of the 17th session of the U.N. General Assembly. That Assembly recently approved a resolution calling the Disarmament Committee to resume its sessions as soon as possible. The fact that the resolution was overwhelmingly approved by the General Assembly signifies the complete support of the peoples of the world for solving this most important issue of our time. Specially because of the recent events which almost brought the world to the brink of another world war, the urgency of solving the disarmament problem had become very urgent.

"We are sure that all nations share this view and we hope that in solving the issue all countries concerned will only think of world peace. It is also our hope that when the conference on disarmament resumes its sessions in Geneva all nations will refrain from hostile publicity which might in one or another way jeopardize the success of that conference. And instead the same kind of good will and understanding should prevail which was shown recently by the two Big Powers in halting the Cuban crisis. We want to restate that solving the issue of disarmament could only be possible in an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will. Now that both sides have clearly understood each others' position, there is a better chance of reaching agreement on the question of disarmament."

The daily Islah devoted its editorial to the final examinations. On its second page it carried the translation of an article from the Yugoslav magazine International Affairs on the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand.

In its weekly column on sports, Islah carried an article on the value of sports for women in their normal growth and beauty.

"We are sure that all nations share this view and we hope that in solving the issue all countries concerned will only think of world peace. It is also our hope that when the conference on disarmament resumes its sessions in Geneva all nations will refrain from hostile publicity which might in one or another way jeopardize the success of that conference. And instead the same kind of good will and understanding should prevail which was shown recently by the two Big Powers in halting the Cuban crisis. We want to restate that solving the issue of disarmament could only be possible in an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will. Now that both sides have clearly understood each others' position, there is a better chance of reaching agreement on the question of disarmament."

The daily Islah devoted its editorial to the final examinations. On its second page it carried the translation of an article from the Yugoslav magazine International Affairs on the European Economic Community, Australia and New Zealand.

In its weekly column on sports, Islah carried an article on the value of sports for women in their normal growth and beauty.

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME SUNDAY (EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3-40-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. -10-30 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-40-3-47;  
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.  
Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. -14-00 GMT  
on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-10-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.  
Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.  
Western Music:  
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.  
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).  
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical or popular music, alternating.  
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

MONDAY  
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
ARRIVALS:  
Kandahar-Kabul:  
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.  
Herat-Kabul:  
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:  
Kabul-Kandahar:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.  
Kabul-Herat:  
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.  
Beirut-Kabul:  
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.  
Police ... 20159-24041.  
Traffic ... 20159-24041.  
Airport ... 29318.  
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Telephone

Faryabi: Phone No. 20887.  
Jahid: Phone No. 20534.  
Zaman: Phone No. 20531.  
Mahmood: Phone No. 21439.  
Karte-Char: Phone No. 23820.

Telephone

Telephone

## Stress On Scientific Personnel In Second Plan

The Ministry of Education's second Five Year Plan has been based primarily on the nation's need for scientifically and technically educated personnel of university, secondary, intermediate and primary levels.

It is imperative to lay the foundations of a good basic education in order to make society receptive to all improvements and the implementation of vital plans. A sound basic education facilitates people's acquaintance with the social, industrial and agriculture plans and prepares them for co-operation toward the realization of those plans. People with basic education will serve better in industrial and economic institutions over those who are illiterate.

It is also envisaged to increase the number of intermediate and secondary schools during the second Plan in order to give students a further-advanced standard and prepare them for higher education. Vocational education will also receive a vast support due to the important role that graduates of these schools are expected to play in the country's overall development.

Full Support The Ministry of Education's plan is enjoying the full backing of the Government and active co-operation of the nation. Friendly countries and international organizations have also lent valuable aid.

The channels for financing all the plan have not been exhausted yet and any selfless help sought and given will be accepted heartily and used in the implementation of our education plans.

The Ministry's Plan envisages development in the following levels:

1. Vocational Education: The establishment of a polytechnic institute in the third year, further increase in the number of students and subjects offered, completion of laboratories, workshops, preparation of scholastic material and administrative equipment and the construction of classrooms and dormitories at Kabul's Institute of Technology, and Mechanical School, the Mechanical School of the number of students sent abroad and Khost, Kabul's road for higher learning are also schools of agriculture, teachers' training, commerce, writing and arithmetic, arts and Avicenna, the completion of the remaining secondary technical schools in Kabul, during the first Plan. Expansion Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat; has also been planned for the

agricultural schools in Kataghan, Nangarhar, Herat, Mazar, Kandahar (or Maimana); schools of arts in Kandahar, Herat, Badakhshan; a model teachers' training school in Kabul as well as another school, the Mechanical Schools of Avicenna is envisaged. Preparations and the furnishing of all administrative, additional building requirements for Kabul's Teachers' Training School for Arabic and Islamic Education, Paghman's Religious Training School and the Provincial Teachers' Training Schools have also been contemplated during the second Plan.

2. Intermediate and Secondary Education: For every year of the Plan, the construction of 12 intermediate schools, one intermediate school with boarding facilities, and one secondary school has been planned. All these schools are to have all their scholastic and administrative requirements at their disposal at the time of establishment. It has also been planned to increase the number of intermediate school students by 100 per cent as that of secondary school students by two hundred per cent with their requirements furnished to them.

3. Primary Education: For every year of the plan the establishment of 100 village schools, the expansion of 10 village schools to schools for basic education and the establishment of 20 primary (elementary) schools has been planned. During the years of the plan, 250 courses will be opened for adult education (with or without a professor) in their curriculum. In 270 primary schools vocational education as well as practical agricultural courses will be offered. One hundred primary schools will be supplied with simple scientific equipment over and above small new libraries.

4. Higher Education and the further development of the various faculties of Kabul University: The plan foresees an increase of 140 per cent in the number of university students. The establishment of a research centre, completion of text-books and an increase in the number of students sent abroad and Khost, Kabul's road for higher learning are also schools of agriculture, teachers' training, commerce, writing and arithmetic, arts and Avicenna, the completion of the remaining secondary technical schools in Kabul, during the first Plan. Expansion Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat; has also been planned for the

present buildings housing the faculties of science and agriculture and engineering and the university's health institutions. Besides these the establishment of two new dormitories for 400 students has also been envisaged.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of students will be increased by 50 per cent, the Faculty of Dentistry will be established and nine laboratories will be added in the various sections. The Faculty of Pharmaceutics has become operative, five new laboratories have been envisaged for students, a library has come into existence and medical herbs' museum, completely equipped, is to be formed.

present buildings housing the faculties of science and agriculture and engineering and the university's health institutions. Besides these the establishment of two new dormitories for 400 students has also been envisaged.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of students will be increased by 50 per cent, the Faculty of Dentistry will be established and nine laboratories will be added in the various sections. The Faculty of Pharmaceutics has become operative, five new laboratories have been envisaged for students, a library has come into existence and medical herbs' museum, completely equipped, is to be formed.

2. Intermediate and Secondary Education: For every year of the Plan, the construction of 12 intermediate schools, one intermediate school with boarding facilities, and one secondary school has been planned. All these schools are to have all their scholastic and administrative requirements at their disposal at the time of establishment. It has also been planned to increase the number of intermediate school students by 100 per cent as that of secondary school students by two hundred per cent with their requirements furnished to them.

3. Primary Education: For every year of the plan the establishment of 100 village schools, the expansion of 10 village schools to schools for basic education and the establishment of 20 primary (elementary) schools has been planned. During the years of the plan, 250 courses will be opened for adult education (with or without a professor) in their curriculum. In 270 primary schools vocational education as well as practical agricultural courses will be offered. One hundred primary schools will be supplied with simple scientific equipment over and above small new libraries.

4. Higher Education and the further development of the various faculties of Kabul University: The plan foresees an increase of 140 per cent in the number of university students. The establishment of a research centre, completion of text-books and an increase in the number of students sent abroad and Khost, Kabul's road for higher learning are also schools of agriculture, teachers' training, commerce, writing and arithmetic, arts and Avicenna, the completion of the remaining secondary technical schools in Kabul, during the first Plan. Expansion Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat; has also been planned for the

present buildings housing the faculties of science and agriculture and engineering and the university's health institutions. Besides these the establishment of two new dormitories for 400 students has also been envisaged.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of students will be increased by 50 per cent, the Faculty of Dentistry will be established and nine laboratories will be added in the various sections. The Faculty of Pharmaceutics has become operative, five new laboratories have been envisaged for students, a library has come into existence and medical herbs' museum, completely equipped, is to be formed.

2. Intermediate and Secondary Education: For every year of the Plan, the construction of 12 intermediate schools, one intermediate school with boarding facilities, and one secondary school has been planned. All these schools are to have all their scholastic and administrative requirements at their disposal at the time of establishment. It has also been planned to increase the number of intermediate school students by 100 per cent as that of secondary school students by two hundred per cent with their requirements furnished to them.

3. Primary Education: For every year of the plan the establishment of 100 village schools, the expansion of 10 village schools to schools for basic education and the establishment of 20 primary (elementary) schools has been planned. During the years of the plan, 250 courses will be opened for adult education (with or without a professor) in their curriculum. In 270 primary schools vocational education as well as practical agricultural courses will be offered. One hundred primary schools will be supplied with simple scientific equipment over and above small new libraries.

4. Higher Education and the further development of the various faculties of Kabul University: The plan foresees an increase of 140 per cent in the number of university students. The establishment of a research centre, completion of text-books and an increase in the number of students sent abroad and Khost, Kabul's road for higher learning are also schools of agriculture, teachers' training, commerce, writing and arithmetic, arts and Avicenna, the completion of the remaining secondary technical schools in Kabul, during the first Plan. Expansion Nangarhar, Kataghan and Herat; has also been planned for the

present buildings housing the faculties of science and agriculture and engineering and the university's health institutions. Besides these the establishment of two new dormitories for 400 students has also been envisaged.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of students will be increased by 50 per cent, the Faculty of Dentistry will be established and nine laboratories will be added in the various sections. The Faculty of Pharmaceutics has become operative, five new laboratories have been envisaged for students, a library has come into existence and medical herbs' museum, completely equipped, is to be formed.

## Economic Ties With Katanga

### NKUMBULA'S TALKS WITH TSHOMBE

NAIROBI, Nov. 24 (AP).—Northern Rhodesia's African National Congress leader, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, last night said Northern Rhodesia and Katanga could form "the biggest economic combination in Africa."

Mr. Nkumbula reported to newsmen on his talks with Mr. Tshombe of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia's United Independence Party leader Mr. Kenneth Kaunda. "Should Katanga succeed completely in becoming an independent State, there will certainly be closer economic ties between us," Mr. Nkumbula said, "and we will become the biggest economic combination in Africa."

"There is complete unity of interest between Katanga and 'Northern Rhodesia.'"

Mr. Nkumbula has been in Dar es Salaam for talks with President-elect Julius Nyerere. He said they had discussed matters of common interest.

Now he is here for similar talks with the Kenya African National Union (KANU) leader, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and with a personal representative of the Uganda Premier, Mr. Milton Obote.

On future relations with Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Nkumbula said that Northern Rhodesia would go ahead alone until Southern Rhodesia caught up.

"Future political affiliations are not impossible, but there will have to be changes," he said.

## TAXI RATES FROM KABUL HOTEL

PART II

To prevent taxi drivers from over-charging their fare, the General Department of Traffic has drawn up a rate chart from Sherpur Square to different section of city according to the taxi-meter rate and mileage.

All overcharges demanded by taxi drivers should be reported to the Traffic Department.

The following are the rates prescribed by the Department:

### RATES FROM SHERPUR SQUARE

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Yaka-Toot: 21 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Quabel By: 27 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Mahmood Khan Bridge: 12 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Slaughter House: 16 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Hood Khail: 26 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Afghan Construction Unit: 42 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Pul Charkhi Workshop: 49 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Pul Charkhi: 67 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Jish Darak 5 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Bibi Mahroo: 11 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Khwaja Rawash: 21 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Pacha Sahib: 54 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Central Garrison Hospital: 3 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Bagh Zanana (Women's Garden): 5 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Bagh-e-Bala: 7 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Deh-kipak: 18 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Karte Mamourine: 12 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Kargha Hotel: 47 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Afshar: 18 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Marastoon: 20 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Qala Fatullah: 3 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Mirwais Miadan: 19 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Pul Shah-do-Sham-Shira 9 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Kolola Pushta: 3 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Barikote gas station: 13 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Abdul Wakil Khan Monument: 14 Afs.

Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Jamal Mina 20 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Deh Boori: 21 Afs.  
Sherpur Square Bus Stop to Ali Abad 23 Afs.

(To be concluded)

### Staff Of U.N. Secretariat

#### U.S. VIEWS ON THANT'S RESPONSIBILITY

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, (AP).—The United States on Friday defended the sanctity of an international civil service in the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Secretary-General to pick his staff on the basis of competence and integrity.

Addressing the Assembly's Budgetary-Administrative Committee, the U.S. Senator, Mr. Gordon Allott, supported a resolution that would provide the Acting Secretary-General, U. Thant, flexibility in trying to spread more jobs on the staff among nationals of U.N. members.

The Eastern bloc has made outright demands for more jobs, especially in higher level posts.

The Eastern bloc has made outright demands for more jobs, especially in higher level posts.

## This Is Pleasure



too good to miss!



You will enjoy the good taste of the vintage tobaccos in Chesterfield cigarettes—the best in smoking pleasure from the U.S.A. These tobaccos are grown mild, aged mild, blended mild. This is tobacco too mild to filter—pleasure too good to miss.

## THEY SATISFY!



## CONGO DEPUTIES ADOPT REPORT

(Contd. from page 1)

source of the crisis as the support of the Abako Party for the censure motion.

Abako has hitherto lent its support to Mr. Adoula and two of its members are in his Cabinet.

Abako is understood to be strongly opposed to the state of emergency declared in Leopoldville—one of its main spheres of influence—last week-end to combat a wave of gangsterism.

On Friday the Chamber of Deputies adopted by acclamation a report of one of its commissions of inquiry which found the state of emergency in Leopoldville to be illegal and unconstitutional.

It also adopted a motion calling on the Government to release within 24 hours four deputies, including Mr. Christophe Gbenye, a former Interior Minister, who have been detained. No official word was available yesterday on whether the deputies had been released or not.

Mr. Victor Nendaka, newly-appointed Military Governor of Leopoldville, told a Press conference yesterday the emergency measures taken in the city were solely to deal quickly with the security situation, and had no political significance.

United States Embassy sources said yesterday the Ambassador, Mr. Edmund Gullion, was returning from Washington, where he flew last week-end for consultations. He had not been expected to return until late next week.

## Rapacki's Talks In Belgrade "Successful"

BEIGRADE, Nov. 25, (Reuter). Mr. Adam Rapacki, Polish Foreign Minister, left here by train last night for home after "successful" talks on world problems and bilateral relations with Mr. Koca Popovic, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary.

During a six-day official visit Mr. Rapacki also had a meeting with President Tito at Brioni, the Yugoslav Head of State's island residence in the northern Adriatic.

Mr. Popovic headed a party of Yugoslav Government leaders who saw Mr. Rapacki off from Belgrade's main railway station, draped with snow which had been falling since early afternoon.

Observers believed that topics the Ministers discussed included the Sino-Indian border dispute, Cuba, Germany, disarmament and atom-free zones.

Yugoslav sources said they were very satisfied with the talks and that there had been considerable agreement on most subjects. Yugoslav-Polish relations were good and the visit had strengthened existing friendship, the sources said.

## Jayne Mansfield May Not Seek Divorce

PALM SPRINGS, California, Nov. 25, (AP).—Actress Jayne Mansfield said yesterday she had a telephone conversation with her estranged husband, Mickey Hargitay, and now she is not so sure about getting a divorce.

"He's still hoping for a reconciliation," said Miss Mansfield who has been linked romantically with the Italian movie maker, Enrico Bomba. "That's why I'm in no hurry to go ahead. It may be a couple of months before I decide."

Earlier in the week, before the phone call by muscle-man Hargitay, he signed a paper allowing her to get a Mexican divorce, but she has not taken any action.

# Second Round Of Voting In France Today ABSOLUTE MAJORITY FOR GAULLIST PARTY LIKELY

PARIS, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—France turns out to vote for the second Sunday in a row today, completing the elections of a National Assembly which began last week.

## Beginning Of End Of Other Disputed Issues

### Izvestia's Comment On Cuban Settlement

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia said yesterday that the ending of the Caribbean crisis could become the beginning of the end of other disputed problems, and this opportunity must not be lost.

The newspaper's authoritative writer, Nikolai Polyanov, in an article said other problems—including the ending of nuclear tests, general and complete disarmament, and NATO-Warsaw pact relations—had "for a long time poisoned the world's political atmosphere."

Polyanov went on: "It would be naive, however, to think that the horizons of world politics will clear of clouds of their own accord...."

But he added: "Probably the world has never been near such an important turn as today."

## Supervision Of Test Ban

### 'BLACK BOX' IDEA NOT FAVoured BY WEST

GENEVA, Nov. 25, (AP).—High Western diplomats last night described the suggested system of robot seismic stations to supervise a nuclear weapons test ban as extremely complicated and expensive, and apparently not even foolproof.

They were referring to the "black boxes" idea of replacing the promised nationally manned seismic stations in the Soviet Union by sealed instruments.

Both the United States and Britain have said they are willing to discuss the idea—first raised in the London Pugwash conference last September and picked up by Soviet officials in Moscow, Geneva and New York.

So far the Soviet Union has not formally offered the suggestion in the form of a detailed proposal. Western diplomats expect the Soviets to submit that proposal after the re-opening of the 17-nation Disarmament Conference tomorrow.

As far as is known the idea is that the sealed seismic recorders, each weighing up to 400 lbs, be distributed over the world's land mass, including the Soviet Union.

They are to be replaced every week. The used recorder is to be flown back to the proposed Vienna headquarters of the International Test Ban Treaty Commission. Technicians would scan the tapes for possible recordings indicating a clandestine nuclear explosion. Only a Commission official would be allowed to break the seal.

## POPE JOHN 81 TODAY

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—Bishops attending the Eucharistic Council here yesterday sent birthday greetings to Pope John, who is 81 today.

A success for the Gaullists is considered a foregone conclusion after sweeping victories in the first round of voting a week ago, which exceeded the most optimistic forecasts by Gaullist Party leaders.

Political commentators present the issue today as a question of whether or not, for the first time in French history, a single party will secure an Assembly majority without having to rely on alliances with other party groups.

For this the Gaullists require 242 seats in the 482-member National Assembly. Last Sunday they secured 45 out of the 96 metropolitan seats decided outright, without counting some 15 others from other parties pledged to back General de Gaulle. They also won three of nine overseas seats decided.

The traditional parties are strictly on the defensive, after failing to rally the country to their theme that General de Gaulle is grouping too much power in his own hands.

The Constituencies polling today are those in which no candidate last week secured a clear majority. Today whoever heads the poll in a constituency is elected.

### Gaullists & Rest

It is overwhelmingly a question of the Gaullists against the rest. Many candidates have withdrawn to avoid splitting the anti-Gaullist vote.

In 91 constituencies it is a straight fight between a Gaullist and a Communist. For 89 others it is a straight fight between a Gaullist and a candidate who has been promised Communist votes.

Ninety-two members of the old Assembly have already been eliminated from the contest, either through a straight defeat last Sunday or through voluntary withdrawal.

With 96 of the 465 metropolitan seats decided last week, 369 are at stake today.

Nine of the 17 overseas seats were decided last Sunday. Of the remaining eight, six are at stake today, and two (Wallis and Futuna, and French Polynesia) will be decided by a vote on December 2.

The polls opened at 12-30 p.m. AST. They close at 10-30 p.m. AST in the large towns and at 9-30 p.m. AST elsewhere.

## Bird Might Have Caused Air Crash

ELLICOTT CITY, Maryland, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—A large bird—probably a goose or swan—could have caused the crash of a Viscount airliner near here on Friday with the loss of 17 lives, federal investigators said yesterday.

Mr. Edward Slattery, Information Officer of the Civil Aeronautics Board whose experts are investigating the crash, said remains of such a bird were found in the rudder of the United Airlines aircraft.

The main carcass of the bird was found near the port stabilizer 500 yards away from the main wreckage. The four-engined, British-built turbo-prop plane was approaching Washington on a flight from Newark, New Jersey, when it crashed.

# U.K. Asked To Give Up Claim To Falkland Islands

## ARGENTINA'S APPEAL IN U.N. ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, (AP).—Argentina appealed to Britain yesterday to give up its claim to the Falkland islands and show the wisdom there that it had shown in granting independence to colonies around the world.

Mr. Enrique Ros of Argentina told the 110-nation General Assembly as debate resumed on colonialism "the anachronistic presence of the United Kingdom in these islands has no political significance."

He added: "My country, which suffers from foreign occupation in some of its territory, can understand the desire for freedom that beats in the hearts of people in Africa and Asia," Mr. Ros declared.

He expressed disappointment at "the lack of co-operation with the United Nations shown by some administering authorities," citing specifically Portugal and South Africa.

But he said the record of other colonial Powers was generally praiseworthy and added "we do believe that freedom will ultimately come to all peoples."

### Canadian View

Mr. Heath Macquarrie of Canada said the problem of ending colonialism must be based on these points:

1. Fundamental human rights and freedoms must be fully respected throughout the world, including the right of self-determination and the freedom of the individual from discrimination on grounds of race, colour, creed or political belief.
2. The evolution from colonial rule to full self-government must be nurtured by the creation of a viable economy with a solid base of trained administrators.
3. Efforts to end colonialism are intended to apply throughout the world.
4. Each remaining colonial territory has its own special problems which must be approached differently.
5. Administering authorities cannot share or shift their responsibilities for dependent peoples under their control.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Halim Budo of Albania, followed Mr. Macquarrie with an impassioned statement from the opposite view point, denouncing "Western colonialism. He assailed "exploitation which lies at the heart of colonialism."

## HAKIMI LEAVES FOR DELHI

KABUL, Nov. 25.—Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, the President of Health Affairs in the Ministry of Public Health, left for New Delhi yesterday to take part in a WHO conference on trachoma. The conference will begin on November 26 and will last six days.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, said yesterday that WHO had shown great interest in helping Afghanistan to fight trachoma and had promised aid in this respect. He said the disease was not only a problem in Afghanistan but it was a common thing in most Middle East and South-East Asian countries.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. English film **GIRLS AT SEA**; starring: Guy Rolfe, Afan White and Michael Hordern.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **THE STORY OF GORBUN HORSE**.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian coloured film with Persian translation; **THE STORY OF A GIRL**.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film **THE MIRROR HAS TWO FACES**; starring: Michele Morgan.

## C.P.C.C. Session Ends In Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 25, (Reuter).—The top people of Soviet party, industrial and agricultural life were returning home this week-end to put into effect measures for the nation-wide drive for industrial efficiency.

The plans were outlined on Monday by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and embodied in a resolution passed by the Communist Party Central Committee on Friday.

The plenum (plenary session) also appointed the men. Many in their forties, whose job it is to see that this blue-print for putting sharper teeth into Soviet industry is carried out.

Three economic bureaus of the Central Committee were set up—for Agriculture (Mr. V. I. Polyanov), Industry and Construction (Mr. A. P. Rudakov), and Chemical and Light Industry (Mr. P. N. Demichev).

A party-State commission headed by Mr. Alexander Shelepin, former Security Police Chief and "organization man," was established to implement the decision.

The plenum decided to set up two bodies—one for ideological questions, headed by Mr. Leonid Ilychev, and another for "party organization" questions, led by Mr. Vitali Titov.

Mr. Ilychev has been an ideological "expert" for many years.

Mr. Khrushchev's measures call for the reorganization of the Soviet Communist Party at all but the top most levels into separate industrial and agricultural sections. Industrial designing and research will be centralized. An All-Union Council of National Economy will draft annual plans with the State Planning Committee handling long-range planning.

## KABUL TIMES

### Appeal to Subscribers

The management of Kabul Times requests all subscribers to send their subscriptions henceforth directly to the Kabul Times office in Joy Sheer and obtain their receipts, or call the Kabul Times office to send its representative for taking the subscription order.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

### HOUSE TO LET

A modern double-storeyed house with metal roof, situated near the American Staff House, with four bedrooms, living-dining combined, servant quarters and a garage. Contact Mr. Abraham Baha. Tel. 23206.